THE DAILY REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHED BY GIDEON & CO.

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OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC. NINTH STREET. HEAR PENWSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, A President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the odd numbers, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land offices, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alaba. By the President of the United States

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alaba

North of the base line and west of the principal meri-

two.

Townships one two, three, four and five, of range three.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range four.

Townships three, four, five, six and seven, of range five.

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of Townships one, two, and three, of range three. Township one, of range four.

South of the base line and east of the principal meri

Townships three and four, of range one.
At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the twefth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and perts of sections, being the odd numbers above refreed to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships.

North of the base line and west of the principal Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, o

range four.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships to wit.

North of the base line and west of the principal m-ridian in the southern surveying district. Township twenty one, of range four. At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississi pi, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above re-terred to, as are situated in the undermentioned

North of the base line and east of the Choctav

meridian.

Townships eight, sixteen, seventern, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range fifteen.

Townships eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fitteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range sixteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and nineteen, of range seventeen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of range eighteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range nineteen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same

of range five. Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten,

of range six.
Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range

Townships, eight, nine, and ten, of range eight. Townships, eight, nine, and ten, of range eight. The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road," and those in italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands sold will be subject to the right of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities

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WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1853.

No. 43.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, and thirty five, of range seven.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range eight.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, and thirty three, of range nine.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, and thirty three, of range nine.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, and thirty three, and thirty one, thirty three, or thirty one, thirty three, and thirty one, thirty thirty one, thirty three, and thirty three, and thirty one, thirty three, and thi

on Monday, the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermen-tioned townships and parts of townships, to wit: North of the base line and east of the fourth princi-

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range

Fractional township twenty one, west of Wolf river, and townships twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships twenty one and twenty two, west of Wolf river and Bayou, and townships twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, of range fourteen.

Fractional township twenty two, west of Wolf river, townships twenty three and twenty four, and fractional townships twenty five and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty two twenty three, twenty four, and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range sixteen.

At the land office at LA CROSSE, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, to wit:

North of the base line and sweet of the fourth principal Fractional township twenty one, west of Wolf

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal

Townships twenty and twenty one, of range one Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twen-ly, and twenty one, of range two.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range

twelve.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range

Townships twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, and twenty four, of range one.

Township twenty one, of range two.

At the land office at STEVENS'S POINT, commencing on Monday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth prin-

Township seven, of range eighteen.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range five.

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten,

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do bereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, of range five.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, of range seven.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, and thirty five, of range seven.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range seven.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, and thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, of the public sale at thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty one, of t

two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. Ry the President:

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emp-tion to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sele of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

RED RIVER RAPT.

THE PERSON to whom the contract was award-ted under former advertisements for proposals baving failed to give the bond with sureties as re-quired, proposals for the work are again invited as follows:

quired, proposals for the work are again invited as follows:

Proposals will be received until the 20th day of next September for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation free from the same for the longest period.

The amount of these proposals united is not to exceed the sum of \$100,000.

Each bidder will propose to remove said raft, (thoroughly.) and to keep the navigation free from obstruction thereby for a specified period; specifying in his bid the time in which he proposes to complete the removal of the raft, the said time not to be later than the let day of June, 1855; and also the number of years, counting from said removal, during which time he binds himself to keep the said navigation free from raft obstruction.

The contractor will be required to give his bond for \$20,000, with two good surstice, each for the sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract. Each bidder will transmit, at the same time with his proposals, the names of the persons whom he offers as sureties, and a declaration signed by them that they will sign his bond as sureties as above mentioned; and also the certificate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said securities are respectable citizens, and above all their debts and

teen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, executeen, and sixteen, of range seventeen.

Townships sight, nine, ten, eleven, tweley, thirty five, nine, ten, fifteen, and eizteen, of range elghieen.

Townships sight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range nineteen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the twenty sixt to thirty five, in township twenty six; actions thread townships, to wit:

North of the base line and cast of the Choclaw meridian.

Township four, of range thirteen.

Township sone, two, three, four, five, and six, of range fourteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of range six, and seven, of range fifteen.

Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range seven.

Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range six, seven, eighteen, mineteen, thereto, thereto, the end.

Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range six, seven, eighteen, mineteen, thereto, the end.

Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range six, seven, eighteen, mineteen, thereto, the end.

Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range six, seven, eighteen, mineteen, thereto, the ender of the same time with his proposals, the names of the sections whom he offers as surcties, and a declaration size to twenty two, and thereto, the twenty six, of range four.

Townships twenty six, of the twenty two, and thereto, twenty five, and thirty five, and thirty six, in township twenty six; sections three to twenty five, the twenty six; sections three to twenty six, in township twenty six; sections three to twenty six, in township twenty six, o

THE REPUBLIC.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT On Stability and Progress.

Speech of July 4, 1853, at Fancuit Hall. MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the toast which has just been given, and for the marked kindness with which it has been received by the company. I deem it a privilege to e present on this occasion. We all, I think, sir, had the good fortune to be present at the Old South Church, felt that it was good to be there. We felt that it was good to pause awhile from the hurry of passing events, and revive our scollections of the times which tried men's souls I do not know that I have ever attended a celebration of the Fourth of July conducted in a more interesting manner. The solemn prayers that the God of our fathers would extend his protection to as; the public reading of the Declaration which as given immortality to the day; the sweet voices in the gallery, giving assurance that the sons and laughters were training up to catch the spirit and this all gave uncommon interest to the exercises. It was, also, I own, sir, particularly pleasing to me to listen to our young friend on my right, the orator of the day, who gave us such a treat in his ingenious, manly, and fervid discourse, in which he rose very far above the commonplaces of the occasion, and adorned his great theme with much original and seasonable illustration. It was espe-cially gratifying to me, sir, to witness the brilliant promise he afforded us of adding new lustre to a name on which two generations in this communi-ty have accumulated their honors.

day's exercises, or is now present, will be disposed to concur in the opinion, which we sometimes hear expressed, that the interest of the Fourth of July is on the wane; that it is a worn-out, old-fashioned affair, which has ceased to have a significance ioned affair, which has ceased to have a significance for us. For my own part, I value it in no small degree, because it is, I will not say "an old-fashioned," but I will say an ancient and venerable institution; because its annual celebration for seventy years has already nourished the patriotic feelings of more than two generations; and amidst the perilous convulsions of States abroad, and the

the perilous convulsions of States abroad, and the rapid march of events at home, has left us one great theme on which political opinion is united; one happy day on which party strife is at rest.

I trust, sir, that the Fourth of July will ever continue to be celebrated as it has been to-day, understandingly as well as enthusiastically; because it furnishes at once the most instructive and glorious illustration of the union of the two great principles of STABILITY and PROGRESS, on which our independence was originally founded; on which our prosperity, at the present day, rests as upon its corner-stone; and by whose cordial alli-ance, and joint working alone, the great designs of Providence in reference to our beloved country can be fulfilled.

I am the more desirous, sir, of making this re mark on the present occasion with some empha-sis, because there is, on the part of many—per-haps of most—persons among us, a disposition to haps of most—persons among us, a disposition to separate these two great principles—to take up one to the neglect of the other—and consequently, in effect, to do violence to both. As in all party divisions, so in this; we throw ourselves passionately into the cause we have embraced. cate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said securities are respectable citizens, and that he considers them worth \$10,000 over and above all their debts and liabilities. No bid will be examined unless these conditions shall be complied with. two extremes. Accordingly there are and always have been among us, as in all countries where thought and speech are free, men who give themthought and speech are free, men who give them-selves up, heart and soul, to the reverence of the past; they can do justice to no wisdom but the wisdom of ages; and if an institution is not timehonored, it is very apt, by them, not to be honored at all. They forget that the tall oak was once an acorn, and that the oldest things had a beginning. This class of men received a few years ago, in England, the designation of "conservatives,"

The childs are not all controls and the controls are the control of the control o

ans their own measures, and justifies the next generation in sweeping away their work, as re-morselessly as they are disposed to sweep away the work of their predecessors.

Now here again, sir, the error is one of exag-

geration only. Young America is a very honest fellow—he means well, but like other young folks he is sometimes a little too much in a hurry. He he is sometimes a little too much in a hurry. He needs the curb occasionally, as we old ones, perhaps, still more frequently need the spur. There is a principle of progress in the human mind—in all the works of men's hands—in all associations and communities, from the village club to the empire that embraces a quarter of the human race—in all political institutions—in art, literature, and science—and most especially in all new countries, where it must, from the nature of the case, be the leading and governing principle. Who can comwhere it must, from the nature of the case, be the leading and governing principle. Who can compare the modern world, its condition, its arts, its institutions, with the ancient world and doubt this: the daily newspaper, smoking every morning from a hundred presses, with a strip of hieroglyphics on the side of an obelisk, perplexing the world with its dubious import, and even that found out within the last thirty years; the ocean steemer with the row galley, creeping timidly round the shore; the railways in the United States alone, without mentioning those of Europe, with those famous Roman paved roads, the Appian and Flaminian way, to which the orator alluded—which our railroads exceed ten-fold in extent, to say nothing of their superiority in every other rewhich our railroads exceed ten-fold in extent, to say nothing of their superiority in every other re-spect, as a means of communication; the printing press, driven by steam, with the scribe's toilsome pen; the electric telegraph, with the mail coach, the post horse, the pedestrian courier; and above all, a representative republican confederacy, ex-tending over a continent, with a feudal despotism all, a representative republican confederacy, extending over a continent, with a feudal despotism building a palace on the necks of a people, or a stormy Grecian democracy, subsisting its citizens by public largess, deeming all labor service, ostracising its good men, insulting and oppressing its allies, and rending its own vitals, within the circuit of the city walls to which it was confined—who, I say, can make this comparison, and doubt that the principle of progress is a deaply served. that the principle of progress is as deeply seated in our nature as the principle of conservatism, and that true practical wisdom and high national policy reside in the due mixture and joint action of the two?

of the temple of freedom, and enlarge its spacious for diplomacy.

courts, and pile its stories, arch above arch, gallery above gallery, to the heavens; but they dug the foundation deep down to the eternal rock; the town, the school, the militia, the church—those that in the ordinary French toilette they are

were the four corner stones on which they reared the edifice.

If we look only at one part of their work—if we see them poring over musty parchments by the midnight lamp—citing the year books against writs of assistance—disputing themselves hoarse about this phrase in the charter of Charles the lid, and we therefore risk it. I First, and that section in a statute of Edward the Third, we should be disposed to class them with the most bigoted conservatives that ever threw a drag chain round the limbs of a young and ardent people. But, gracious heavens, look at them again, when the trumpet sounds the hour of resistance: ple. But, gracious heavens, look at them again, when the trumpet sounds the hour of resistance; survey the other aspect of their work. See these undaunted patriots in their obscure caucus gatherings, in their town meetings, in their provincial assemblies, in their Continental Congress, breathing defiance to the British Parliament and the British has a walk the conflict throne. March with their raw militia to the conflict throne. March with their raw militia to the conflict with the trained veterans of the seven years' war. Witness them, a group of colonies extemporized into a confederacy, entering with a calm self-possession into alliance with the oldest menarchy in Europe, and occupying as they did a narrow belt of territory along the coast, thinly peopled, partially cleared, hemmed in by the native savage, by the Alleganies, by the Ohio, and the lakes—behold them dilating with the grandeur of the cept sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty one) township thenty six, it can there are an an increased and the seven of an analysis that the land office at Mineral Papers and the seven of the section of the sec

render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and appropriate for the perusal of every reader.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

pire, encamped but for four centuries on the frontiers of Europe, and the Chinese Monarchy, contemporary with David and Solomon, are alike crumbling. While these events are passing in the Old World, a tide of emigration which has no parallel in history is pouring westward across the Atlantic and eastward across the Facific, to our shores. The real political vitality of the world seems moving to the new hemisphere, whose condition and fortunes it devolves upon us and our children to mould and regulate.

children to mould and regulate. Sir, it is a grand, let me say a solemn thought, well calculated to still the passions of the day, and to clevate us above the paltry strife of parties. It teaches us that we are called to the highest, and I do verily believe the most momentous, trust that ever devolved upon one generation of men. Let us meet it with a corresponding temper and purpose—with the wisdom of a well-instructed experience, and with the foresight and preparation of a glorious future, not on the narrow platforms of party policy and temporary expediency, but in the broad and comprehensive spirit of seventy-six. Sir, it is a grand, let me say a solemn the seventy-six.

FOREIGN ITEMS .- Horses in England are dete-FOREIGN ITEMS.—Horses in England are deto-riorating; as a race they are growing more deli-cate. At Chobham the horses are housed care-fully, whereas in former times they could do very well in the open air. Modern English horses are also liable to have sore backs after a very mode-rate march, and they are so weak in the legs that a number of such marches would soon produce lameness. The useful class of horses which for-merly supplied the cavalry no longer axists. merly supplied the cavalry no longer exists. Breeders confine themselves to raising thorough oreds for the turf, to cart-horses, harness-horses

breds for the turf, to cart-horses, harness-horses, and hunters.

The present Sultan is the first Turkish monarch who has not murdered his brother! This dangerous relative lives, and is regarded as the head of the old Turkish party. The Sultan abhors war and detests capital punishments. He has a great fondness for music; but, after learning it all his life, he has only been able to play one tune on the piano; it is a march which the Sultan obligingly plays for everybody on all occasions. He is very fond of champagne, which he drinks, under the pretence that the Koran only forbids fermented drinks.

It is said in an English paper that to this day

It is said in an English paper that to this day Now, sir, this was the wisdom of the men of '76. This is the lesson of the Fourth of July; this is the cracke which speaks to us from the shrines of this consecrated hall. If we study the writings of the men of that day, we find that they treated the cause of civil liberty not only as one of justice and right, of sentiment and feeling, but also as one of his face destroys gaiety. At the balls at the particular interest of the future, but they explored the past. They built wisely and skilfully, in such sort that after times might extend the stately front of the cleverest women in Europe, with a taste for diplomacy.

A FACT.-We don't know exactly whether it

will do to tell the story—some susceptible people might think it out of place just now—but it may raise a smile to the pallid lips of some poor invalid, and we therefore risk it. It was told us by a member of the Howard Association, who gave it as a positive fact, and told it merely to illustrate his belief that three-fourths of the people who are carried off by the epidemic fall victims to their own or their attendants' ignorance or negligence. A poor couple, inhabiting some back tenement, were visited by the fever—the husband was taken with it. The wife did her best for the poor fel-low, but that was not much. The case came to the cars of a member of the Howard Association, and through his direction a physician visited the sick man. Various remedies were ordered, prescriptions sent for, and among them was a large and strong plaster, "which," said the doctor, "you will put on him there—d'you see?" point-ing to the broad space betweeh the sick laborer's shoulders, in front—in other words, his breast. 'Yes, sir; yes, sir, I know; thank you kindly, sir,

and the gentleman too, and may the blessing of a poor woman go wid ye," &c., her grateful thanks following the doctor and the Howardite until they were clear of the tenem The next morning the Howardite visited the The next morning the Howardite visited the couple. After examining the condition of the patient, he asked the wife: "Well, madam, how did the plaster draw?" "Och, sir, it's doing fine, it is. It's a beautiful plaster." "Let me see it." "To be shure, sir, you can see it. It's a beautiful one, I tell ye. Come, Mike, dear, turn over; its the kind jintleman?"

the kind jintleman?"
The Howardite raised the bed-clothes, and there to be sure was the plaster sticking as tight as ever plaster stuck yet, but unfortunately the good woman had applied it to the bosom of her husband's shirt and not to the bosom the shirt cov-